

quired under the law in proving the allegations of the information; and on April 6, 1949, the case was concluded with the dismissal of the information and the discharge of the defendant.

2781. Misbranding of Alapex. U. S. v. 176 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 23701. Sample No. 99846-H.)

LIBEL FILED: On or about September 19, 1947, Western District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: By Geoffrey Jordn, Inc., from Alliance, Ohio. The product was shipped on or about July 23, 1947, and a number of circulars were shipped on or about August 5, 1947.

PRODUCT: 176 4-ounce bottles of *Alapex* at Kansas City, Mo., together with a number of circulars entitled "Alapex for the Scalp." Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of alcohol, water, bichloride of mercury, and calomel.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502(a), certain statements on the bottle labels and in the circulars were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article was effective in the treatment of falling hair, baldness, dandruff, and ringworm, whereas the article was not effective in the treatment of such conditions.

DISPOSITION: October 31, 1947. Default decree of destruction.

2782. Misbranding of Colusa Natural Oil and Colusa Natural Oil Capsules. U. S. v. 5 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 23161. Samples Nos. 86912-H, 86913-H.)

LIBEL FILED: June 2, 1947, Southern District of Iowa.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 28, 1947, by Joseph Ventura, from Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCT: 5 4-ounce bottles and 15 2-ounce bottles of *Colusa Natural Oil* and 7 200-capsule bottles and 30 100-capsule bottles of *Colusa Natural Oil Capsules* at Clinton, Iowa. Examination showed that the products consisted of crude petroleum oil.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "Colusa Natural Oil * * * Colusa Remedy Co. * * * Los Angeles, California."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502(a), certain statements on the bottle labels were false and misleading. These statements represented and suggested that the articles, when taken individually or in combination, were effective in the treatment of psoriasis, eczema, leg ulcers, athlete's foot, and open sores, whereas the articles when taken as directed, were not effective for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: March 15, 1948. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2783. Misbranding of Nef-Tex Tablets. U. S. v. 28 Cartons * * *. (F. D. C. No. 27156. Sample No. 13116-K.)

LIBEL FILED: April 26, 1949, District of Delaware.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 18, 1948, by the Drexel Laboratories, from Drexel Hill, Pa.

PRODUCT: 28 cartons each containing a leaflet entitled "Nef-Tex Tablets" and a 48-tablet bottle of *Nef-Tex Tablets* at Wilmington, Del. Analysis showed that the product consisted essentially of oxyquinoline sulfate (1 grain per tablet), saccharin, methyl salicylate, and oil of peppermint.